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Serial No.: 10/092,039

Final Office Action Dated: January 4, 2007

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PATENT

PU010194

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Applicants: Scott Edward Klopfenstein

Examiner: O Steen, D.

Serial No: 10/092,039

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For: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ADAPTIVELY STORING PROGRAM GUIDE  
DATA

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents  
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**REPLY BRIEF**

Applicant provides this Reply Brief in response to the Examiner's Answer mailed  
September 12, 2007.

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1. **Status of Claims**

Claims 1-16 are pending, stand rejected and are under appeal.

2. **Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

Claims 1, 4-6, 10-11, and 13-16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,900,868 to Duhault (hereinafter "Duhault"). Claims 2-3, 7-9, and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Duhault in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,652,613 to Lazarus (hereinafter "Lazarus"). The preceding rejections are presented for review in this Appeal.

Regarding the grouping of the Claims, Claims 2-9 stand or fall with Claim 1 and Claims 11-15 stand or fall with Claim 10, due to their respective dependencies. Moreover, Claims 16, 8, and 9 stand or fall by themselves, respectively.

3. **Argument**

A. **Introduction**

In general, the present invention is directed to adaptively storing program guide data (Applicants' Specification, Title). As disclosed in the Applicants' specification at page 2, lines 1-3: "Current specifications for an Advanced Program Guide (APG) require the storage of all received program guide information within a memory of the video receiver. Such memory is typically limited in size".

Advantageously, the present principles provide a method (Claims 1, 8, and 9) and apparatus (Claims 10 and 16) that adapt the storage of program guide information. For example, as disclosed at page 7, line 26 to page 8, line 1:

The receiver 106 minimizes the amount of program guide information stored in the memory 204 for programs that are not of interest to the viewer by discarding or deleting some or all of the corresponding extended program guide information. By deleting this information, the memory 204 thus conserved may be utilized to increase the extended program guide information associated with preferred programming or increase the time-slice for the stored program guide information.

Accordingly, one exemplary advantage of the present principles over the prior art is that the present principles provide a reduction in the amount of program guide information that is stored. This by itself is advantageous, in that less information needs to be maintained in the memory as well as searched. Additionally, the space saved in memory may be used for other purposes, as noted above.

The claims of the pending invention include novel features not shown in the cited references and that have already been pointed out to the Examiner. These features provide advantages over the prior art and dispense with prior art problems such as unnecessarily and inefficiently consuming memory resources to store program guide information (see, e.g., Applicants' Specification, p. 2, lines 1-3, and p. 7, line 26 to p. 8, line 1).

It is respectfully asserted that independent Claims 1, 8, 9, 10, and 16 are each patentably

distinct and non-obvious over the cited references in their own right. For example, the below-identified limitations of Claims 1, 8, 9, 10, and 16 are not shown in any of the cited references, either taken singly or in any combination. Moreover, these claims are distinct from each other in that they are directed to different implementations and/or include different limitations. For example, Claim 1 is directed to a method, Claims 8 and 9 further limit the method recited in Claim 1 (each with additional and different limitations with respect to Claim 1 and each other), Claim 10 is directed to an apparatus, and Claim 16 is directed to an apparatus having different limitations than those recited in Claim 10. Accordingly, each of Claims 1, 8, 9, 10, and 16 represent separate features/implementations of the invention that are separately novel and non-obvious with respect to the prior art and to the other claims. As such, Claims 1, 8, 9, 10, and 16 are separately patentable and are each presented for review in this appeal.

**B. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) over U.S. Patent No. 5,900,868**

“A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

The Examiner rejected Claims 1, 4-6, 10-11, and 13-16 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,900,868 to Duhault (hereinafter “Duhault”). The Examiner contends that Duhault shows all the elements recited in these claims.

Duhault is directed to a “method and apparatus for multiple channel display” (Duhault, Title). In further detail, Duhault discloses in his Abstract:

A method and apparatus that automatically scales the channel display area (i.e., thumbnails of the channels) based on the number of channels and displaying characteristics and that provides the user with options to customize the plurality of channels displayed in the multi-channel display is accomplished by determining whether all of the channels in the user's customized list can be displayed within the given display area, which may be the full screen or a portion thereof. If all of the channels can be displayed in the given display area, another determination is made to determine the size of each of channel display areas (i.e., thumbnail). Having made this determination, visual representations of each channel in the user's customized list is displayed. While the multi-channel display is being presented, the user can select one of them for customized editing.

It will be shown herein below that the limitations of Claims 1, 10, and 16 reproduced herein are not shown in Duhault, and that such Claims should be allowed including those dependent there from as identified in Section 6 herein.

**B1. Claims 1, 4-6, 10-11, and 13-16**

Initially, the Examiner's position, as stated in the Examiner's Answer regarding arguments newly made in the Appeal Brief, is addressed. In particular, the Examiner stated the following at pages 6-7 of the Examiner Answer: [o]nly those arguments raised by the appellant pursuant to the particular issues on appeal have been considered and addressed by the examiner. Any further arguments regarding particular limitations not specifically argued or other reasoning

regarding deficiencies in a prima facie case of obviousness that the appellant could have made are considered as having been conceded by the appellant for the basis of the decision of this appeal and are not being subsequently addressed by the examiner for the Board's consideration." The Examiner's position is respectfully traversed.

As set forth in 37 C.F.R. §41.31(a)(1), "Every applicant, any of whose claims has been twice rejected, may appeal from the decision of the examiner to the Board by filing a notice of appeal from the decision of the examiner to the Board by filing a notice of appeal accompanied by the fee set forth in § 41.20(b)(1) within the time period provided under § 1.134 of this title for reply."

Moreover, as set forth in 37 C.F.R. 41.37(c)(1)(vii), "Any arguments or authorities not included in the brief or a reply brief filed pursuant to § 41.41 will be refused consideration by the Board, unless good cause is shown."

Further, as set forth in MPEP 1207.03, "New grounds of rejection in the an examiner's answer are envisioned to be rare, rather that a routine occurrence. For example, where appellant made a new argument for the first time in the appeal brief, the examiner may include a new ground of rejection in an examiner's answer to address the newly presented argument by adding a second reference from the prior art on the record."

Thus, from the preceding, it is evident that new arguments (i.e., arguments not previously made prior to the appeal brief) are permitted in an appeal brief and, thus, the Examiner's position regarding the same is incorrect. Applicant also reserves the right to forward the Examiner's answer, application file, and an explanatory memorandum to the TC Director for consideration pursuant to MPEP §1003 (see also MPEP §1207.02).

Regarding the remaining issues and positions set forth by the Examiner in the Examiner's Answer, such issues and positions are addressed by the following arguments set forth below.

It is respectfully asserted that none of the cited references teach or suggest "determining whether a channel is included within a scan list comprising a plurality of channels available for viewing; and deleting program guide information associated with said channel if said channel is not included within said scan list", as recited in independent Claim 1.

Moreover, it is respectfully asserted that none of the cited references teach or suggest "determining whether a channel is included within the scan list and deleting program guide information associated with said channel if said channel is not included within said scan list", as recited in independent Claim 10.

Further, it is respectfully asserted that none of the cited references teach or suggest "means for determining whether a channel is included within a scan list, said scan list comprising a plurality of channels available for viewing; and means for deleting program guide information associated with said channel if said channel is not included within said scan list", as recited in independent Claim 16.

The Examiner has stated that column 2, lines 10-32, column 4, lines 16-32, and column 5, lines 28-42 of Duhault disclose the preceding limitations of Claims 1, 10, and 16. These sections of Duhault will now be reproduced.

Column 2, lines 10-32 of Duhault disclose:

Generally, the present invention provides a method and apparatus that automatically scales the channel display area of a plurality of channels (i.e., thumbnails of the channels) based on the number of channels being displayed and displaying characteristics. The method and apparatus further provide the user with options to customize the plurality of channels displayed in the multi-channel display. This is accomplished by **determining whether all of the channels in the user's customized list can be displayed within the given display area,** which may be the full screen or a portion thereof. If all of the channels can be displayed in the given display area, **another determination is made to determine the size of each of the channel display areas** (i.e., the still video thumbnails). Having made this determination, visual representations of each channel in the user's customized list is displayed in the scaled channel display areas. While the multi-channel display is being presented, the user can select one of them for customized editing. With such a method and apparatus, a user can now select which channels to include in his or her customized list and have any number of them displayed in a multi-channel display. The user is further provided with the flexibility of performing customized editing of the video thumbnails in the multi-channel display.

Column 4, lines 16-32 of Duhault disclose:

FIG. 4 illustrates a logic diagram that may be used to implement the multi-channel display. The process begins at step 110 where identity of a plurality of channels is retrieved. The plurality of channels may be television broadcast channels, cable broadcast channels, satellite broadcast channels, radio broadcast channels, multi-cast mode channels (i.e., from the Internet), or any combination thereof. In addition, the plurality of channels may be compiled into a list by the user or by automatic scanning of receivable channels. Regardless of how the list of the plurality of channels is compiled and the types of channels contained therein, the process proceeds to step 112, where a **determination is made as to whether the plurality of channels can be displayed within the display area.** Such a determination is based on the size of the display area, the number of channels in the plurality of channels, and displaying characteristics.

Column 5, lines 28-42 of Duhault disclose:

When an edit selection is detected, the process proceeds to step 1411, where a set of optional viewing parameters are provided. The optional viewing parameters, which include, but are not limited to, add/delete from the automatic generated channel list, delete from the user's customized channel list, add/delete to a lock-out list (Eg. parental control), or labeling a channel with a name, icon, text, etc. The process then proceeds to step 142, where a **determination is made as to whether a parameter has been selected.** If a parameter was not detected,

which may be determined by a time-out period or a user directive, the process returns to refreshing the visual representations and waiting for a preview select or an edit select. If, however, a parameter was selected, the process proceeds to step 146, where the selected parameter is executed upon the selected thumbnail. Once completed, the process returns to step 138.

The first two cited sections of Duhault (namely column 2, lines 10-32, column 4, lines 16-32) disclose determining whether all of the channels in the user's customized list can be displayed within the given display area (the first cited section also disclosing determining the size of each of the channel display areas), but do NOT disclose determining whether a channel is included within a scan list comprising a plurality of channels available for viewing as essentially recited in each of Claims 1, 10, and 16.

The third cited section of Duhault (namely column 5, lines 28-42) discloses determining whether an optional VIEWING PARAMETER has been selected and, if so, executing the selected parameter upon the selected thumbnail, but does NOT disclose determining whether a channel is included within a scan list comprising a plurality of channels available for viewing as essentially recited in each of Claims 1, 10, and 16.

That is, while the third cited section of Duhault disclose that the optional viewing parameters include "add/delete from the automatic generated channel list, delete from the user's customized channel list, add/delete to a lock-out list (E.g. parental control), or labeling a channel with a name, icon, text, etc.", there is no disclosure thereat regarding program guide information associated with a channel included within a scan list being deleted if the channel is not included

in the scan list, as essentially recited in each of Claims 1, 10, and 16.

The third cited section of Duhault corresponds to FIG. 5 thereof, and a cursory review of FIG. 5 clearly shows that no such determination is made such as that recited in each of Claims 1, 10, and 16. Rather, a delete is performed upon the detection of an edit select of a channel (block 134 in FIG. 5 of Duhault) and the receipt of an input selecting a viewing parameter for that channel (blocks 140, 142, and 146 in FIG. 5 of Duhault).

Accordingly, none of the cited sections of Duhault, or any other section for that matter, teaches or suggests the above-recited limitations of Claims 1, 10, and 16.

Accordingly, Claims 1, 10, and 16 are patentably distinct and non-obvious over the cited reference for at least the reasons set forth above. Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of Claim 1 (and, thus, also Claims 2-9), Claim 10 (and, thus, also Claims 11-15), and Claim 16 is earnestly requested.

**C. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 5,900,868 and U.S. Patent No. 5,652,613**

“To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art” (MPEP §2143.03, citing *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974)). “If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious” (MPEP §2143.03, citing *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)).

The Examiner rejected Claims 2-3, 7-9, and 12 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,900,868 to Duhault in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,652,613 to Lazarus under 35 U.S.C.

103(a). The Examiner contends that the cited combination of Duhault and Lazarus shows all the elements recited in these claims.

Duhault is directed to a “method and apparatus for multiple channel display” (Kikuchi, Title). In further detail, Duhault discloses in his Abstract:

A method and apparatus that automatically scales the channel display area (i.e., thumbnails of the channels) based on the number of channels and displaying characteristics and that provides the user with options to customize the plurality of channels displayed in the multi-channel display is accomplished by determining whether all of the channels in the user's customized list can be displayed within the given display area, which may be the full screen or a portion thereof. If all of the channels can be displayed in the given display area, another determination is made to determine the size of each of channel display areas (i.e., thumbnail). Having made this determination, visual representations of each channel in the user's customized list is displayed. While the multi-channel display is being presented, the user can select one of them for customized editing.

Lazarus is directed to an “intelligent electronic program guide memory management system and method” (Lazarus, Title). In further detail, Lazarus discloses in his Abstract:

A television electronic program guide intelligent memory management system and method automatically deletes the least valuable stored program

information at that moment as free memory space is needed by the system. In advance of a program schedule update, the system executes a two-level memory "housekeeping" operation in which the system first scans the memory to identify obsolete schedule information. If, after this sweep, there is insufficient memory available for the next update, the system performs a second-level memory "triage" operation wherein schedule information is automatically prioritized in accordance with pre-defined rules for assessing the current value of the information to each viewer based on program air time, channel and other variables relating to program utility. The system then deletes schedule information in ascending order of value, starting with the least valuable information, and continues until enough space is available in memory to store the schedule update.

Hereinafter, Claims 8 and 9 of the above specified rejection will be argued separately. It will be shown herein below that the limitations of Claim 8 and 9 reproduced herein are not shown in any of Duhault and Lazarus, either taken singly or in any combination, and that such Claims should be allowed including those dependent there from as identified in Section 6 herein.

#### **C1. Claim 8**

Initially, the Examiner's position, as stated in the Examiner's Answer regarding arguments newly made in the Appeal Brief, is addressed. In particular, the Examiner stated the following at pages 6-7 of the Examiner Answer: [o]nly those arguments raised by the appellant pursuant to the particular issues on appeal have been considered and addressed by the examiner.

Any further arguments regarding particular limitations not specifically argued or other reasoning regarding deficiencies in a prima facie case of obviousness that the appellant could have made are considered as having been conceded by the appellant for the basis of the decision of this appeal and are not being subsequently addressed by the examiner for the Board's consideration." The Examiner's position is respectfully traversed.

As set forth in 37 C.F.R. §41.31(a)(1), "Every applicant, any of whose claims has been twice rejected, may appeal from the decision of the examiner to the Board by filing a notice of appeal from the decision of the examiner to the Board by filing a notice of appeal accompanied by the fee set forth in § 41.20(b)(1) within the time period provided under § 1.134 of this title for reply."

Moreover, as set forth in 37 C.F.R. 41.37(c)(1)(vii), "Any arguments or authorities not included in the brief or a reply brief filed pursuant to § 41.41 will be refused consideration by the Board, unless good cause is shown."

Further, as set forth in MPEP 1207.03, "New grounds of rejection in the an examiner's answer are envisioned to be rare, rather that a routine occurrence. For example, where appellant made a new argument for the first time in the appeal brief, the examiner may include a new ground of rejection in an examiner's answer to address the newly presented argument by adding a second reference from the prior art on the record."

Thus, from the preceding, it is evident that new arguments (i.e., arguments not previously made prior to the appeal brief) are permitted in an appeal brief and, thus, the Examiner's position regarding the same is incorrect. Applicant also reserves the right to forward the Examiner's answer, application file, and an explanatory memorandum to the TC Director for consideration

pursuant to MPEP §1003 (see also MPEP §1207.02).

Regarding the remaining issues and positions set forth by the Examiner in the Examiner's Answer, such issues and positions are addressed by the following arguments set forth below.

It is respectfully asserted that none of the cited references teach or suggest the following limitations of Claim 8:

wherein said step of deleting comprises:

determining whether a program object referenced by a selected channel

object is also referenced by a channel object associated with a different channel;

deleting said referenced program object from memory if said program

object is not referenced by another channel object; and

deleting said selected channel object from memory

The Examiner has cited column 4, lines 46-54 of Lazarus as disclosing the above-recited limitations of Claim 8.

However, the cited section of Lazarus relates to a housekeeping routine that “scans each program record to identify program records whose time and date data indicate that the record is expired. All such records are tagged and deleted from the program schedule database.”

Moreover, the cited section of Lazarus relates to a triage routine (more fully described at column 5, lines 22-26 of Lazarus) that “performs an information prioritization function,

**quantifying the current value of the information associated with each program record so that the least valuable information can be tagged and deleted on a real-time basis**" (column 5, lines 22-26 of Lazarus).

Thus, the housekeeping routine disclosed in Lazarus relates to program records whose time and date data indicate that the record are expired, while the triage routine relates to prioritizing information for deletion, and neither relate to deleting program guide information for a channel based upon whether the channel is included within a scan list comprising a plurality of channels available for viewing, let alone the specific steps for deleting recited in Claim 8.

That is, neither the housing routine or the triage routine determine whether a channel is included within a scan list and delete program guide information associated with the channel if the channel is NOT included within the scan list, as essentially recited in Claim 8 by virtue of its dependency from Claim 1 and, thus, certainly do not disclose the additional limitations relating to the deleting step explicitly recited in Claim 8, namely, "determining whether a program object referenced by a selected channel object is also referenced by a channel object associated with a different channel; deleting said referenced program object from memory if said program object is not referenced by another channel object; and deleting said selected channel object from memory", as recited in Claim 8.

For example, Lazarus further discloses with respect to the above described routines "[w]here all of the showings of a particular program are expired, the system deletes the entire record corresponding to that program" (Lazarus, col. 4, lines 50-62). Lazarus further discloses "[i]n general, any information stored in the EPG that may become obsolete by virtue of the

passage of time can be scanned and deleted in accordance with the present invention” (Lazarus, col. 4, lines 56-59).

Thus, Lazarus focuses on date and time data and/or prioritization data to determine whether to delete information, the present invention deletes, for example, a referenced program object from memory upon determining that a channel corresponding to the referenced program object is NOT included within the scan list, as essentially recited in Claim 8.

It is to be appreciated that Duhault does not cure the deficiencies of Lazarus and is, thus, silent with respect to the above-recited limitations of Claim 8.

The Examiner has stated that column 2, lines 10-32, column 4, lines 16-32, and column 5, lines 28-42 of Duhault disclose “deleting from scan lists”, the cited sections of Duhault

The first two cited sections of Duhault (namely column 2, lines 10-32, column 4, lines 16-32) disclose determining whether all of the channels in the user’s customized list can be displayed within the given display area (the first cited section also disclosing determining the size of each of the channel display areas), but do NOT disclose determining whether a channel is included within a scan list comprising a plurality of channels available for viewing as essentially recited in Claim 8, by virtue of its dependency from Claim 1.

The third cited section of Duhault (namely column 5, lines 28-42) discloses determining whether an optional VIEWING PARAMETER has been selected and, if so, executing the selected parameter upon the selected thumbnail, but does NOT disclose determining whether a channel is included within a scan list comprising a plurality of channels available for viewing as essentially recited in Claim 8, by virtue of its dependency from Claim 1.

That is, while the third cited section of Duhault disclose that the optional viewing

parameters include “add/delete from the automatic generated channel list, delete from the user’s customized channel list, add/delete to a lock-out list (E.g. parental control), or labeling a channel with a name, icon, text, etc.”, there is no disclosure thereat regarding program guide information associated with a channel included within a scan list being deleted if the channel is not included in the scan list, as essentially recited in Claim 8, by virtue of its dependency from Claim 1.

The third cited section of Duhault corresponds to FIG. 5 thereof, and a cursory review of FIG. 5 clearly shows that no such determination is made such as that recited in Claim 8 (by virtue of its dependency from Claim 1). Rather, a delete is performed upon the detection of an edit select of a channel (block 134 in FIG. 5 of Duhault) and the receipt of an input selecting a viewing parameter for that channel (blocks 140, 142, and 146 in FIG. 5 of Duhault).

Thus, none of the cited sections of Duhault, or any other section for that matter, teaches or suggests the above-recited limitations of Claim 8.

Accordingly, Claim 8 is patentably distinct and non-obvious over the cited references for at least the reasons set forth above. Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of Claim 8 is earnestly requested.

## C2. Claim 9

Initially, the Examiner’s position, as stated in the Examiner’s Answer regarding arguments newly made in the Appeal Brief, is addressed. In particular, the Examiner stated the following at pages 6-7 of the Examiner Answer: [o]nly those arguments raised by the appellant pursuant to the particular issues on appeal have been considered and addressed by the examiner. Any further arguments regarding particular limitations not specifically argued or other reasoning

regarding deficiencies in a prima facie case of obviousness that the appellant could have made are considered as having been conceded by the appellant for the basis of the decision of this appeal and are not being subsequently addressed by the examiner for the Board's consideration." The Examiner's position is respectfully traversed.

As set forth in 37 C.F.R. §41.31(a)(1), "Every applicant, any of whose claims has been twice rejected, may appeal from the decision of the examiner to the Board by filing a notice of appeal from the decision of the examiner to the Board by filing a notice of appeal accompanied by the fee set forth in § 41.20(b)(1) within the time period provided under § 1.134 of this title for reply."

Moreover, as set forth in 37 C.F.R. 41.37(c)(1)(vii), "Any arguments or authorities not included in the brief or a reply brief filed pursuant to § 41.41 will be refused consideration by the Board, unless good cause is shown."

Further, as set forth in MPEP 1207.03, "New grounds of rejection in the an examiner's answer are envisioned to be rare, rather that a routine occurrence. For example, where appellant made a new argument for the first time in the appeal brief, the examiner may include a new ground of rejection in an examiner's answer to address the newly presented argument by adding a second reference from the prior art on the record."

Thus, from the preceding, it is evident that new arguments (i.e., arguments not previously made prior to the appeal brief) are permitted in an appeal brief and, thus, the Examiner's position regarding the same is incorrect. Should the Examiner continue to believe and assert a new interpretation/application of existing patent law, the Applicant reserves the right to forward the Examiner's answer, application file, and an explanatory memorandum to the TC Director for

consideration pursuant to MPEP §1003 (see also MPEP §1207.02).

Regarding the remaining issues and positions set forth by the Examiner in the Examiner's Answer, such issues and positions are addressed by the following arguments set forth below.

It is respectfully asserted that none of the cited references teach or suggest the following limitations of Claim 9:

wherein said step of deleting comprises:

determining whether a schedule object referenced by said selected channel

object is also referenced by a channel object associated with a different channel;

deleting said referenced schedule object from memory if said schedule

object is not referenced by another channel object; and

deleting said selected channel object from memory

The Examiner has cited column 4, lines 46-54 of Lazarus as disclosing the above-recited limitations of Claim 9.

However, the cited section of Lazarus relates to a housekeeping routine that “scans each program record to identify program records whose time and date data indicate that the record is expired. All such records are tagged and deleted from the program schedule database.”

Moreover, the cited section of Lazarus relates to a triage routine (more fully described at column 5, lines 22-26 of Lazarus) that “performs an information prioritization function, quantifying the current value of the information associated with each program record so

**that the least valuable information can be tagged and deleted on a real-time basis**" (column 5, lines 22-26 of Lazarus).

Thus, the housekeeping routine disclosed in Lazarus relates to program records whose time and date data indicate that the record are expired, while the triage routine relates to prioritizing information for deletion, and neither relate to deleting program guide information for a channel based upon whether the channel is included within a scan list comprising a plurality of channels available for viewing, let alone the specific steps for deleting recited in Claim 9.

That is, neither the housing routine or the triage routine determine whether a channel is included within a scan list and delete program guide information associated with the channel if the channel is NOT included within the scan list, as essentially recited in Claim 9 by virtue of its dependency from Claim 1 and, thus, certainly do not disclose the additional limitations relating to the deleting step explicitly recited in Claim 9, namely, "wherein said step of deleting comprises: determining whether a schedule object referenced by said selected channel object is also referenced by a channel object associated with a different channel; deleting said referenced schedule object from memory if said schedule object is not referenced by another channel object; and deleting said selected channel object from memory", as recited in Claim 9.

Thus, Lazarus focuses on date and time data and/or prioritization data to determine whether to delete information, the present invention deletes, for example, a referenced schedule object from memory upon determining that a channel corresponding to the referenced schedule object is NOT included within the scan list, as essentially recited in Claim 9.

It is to be appreciated that Duhault does not cure the deficiencies of Lazarus and is, thus, silent with respect to the above-recited limitations of Claim 9.

The Examiner has stated that column 2, lines 10-32, column 4, lines 16-32, and column 5, lines 28-42 of Duhault disclose “deleting from scan lists”, the cited sections of Duhault

The first two cited sections of Duhault (namely column 2, lines 10-32, column 4, lines 16-32) disclose determining whether all of the channels in the user's customized list can be displayed within the given display area (the first cited section also disclosing determining the size of each of the channel display areas), but do NOT disclose determining whether a channel is included within a scan list comprising a plurality of channels available for viewing as essentially recited in Claim 9, by virtue of its dependency from Claim 1.

The third cited section of Duhault (namely column 5, lines 28-42) discloses determining whether an optional VIEWING PARAMETER has been selected and, if so, executing the selected parameter upon the selected thumbnail, but does NOT disclose determining whether a channel is included within a scan list comprising a plurality of channels available for viewing as essentially recited in Claim 9, by virtue of its dependency from Claim 1.

That is, while the third cited section of Duhault disclose that the optional viewing parameters include “add/delete from the automatic generated channel list, delete from the user's customized channel list, add/delete to a lock-out list (E.g. parental control), or labeling a channel with a name, icon, text, etc.”, there is no disclosure thereat regarding program guide information associated with a channel included within a scan list being deleted if the channel is not included in the scan list, as essentially recited in Claim 9, by virtue of its dependency from Claim 1.

The third cited section of Duhault corresponds to FIG. 5 thereof, and a cursory review of FIG. 5 clearly shows that no such determination is made such as that recited in Claim 9 (by virtue of its dependency from Claim 1). Rather, a delete is performed upon the detection of an edit

select of a channel (block 134 in FIG. 5 of Duhault) and the receipt of an input selecting a viewing parameter for that channel (blocks 140, 142, and 146 in FIG. 5 of Duhault).

Thus, none of the cited sections of Duhault, or any other section for that matter, teaches or suggests the above-recited limitations of Claim 9.

Accordingly, Claim 9 is patentably distinct and non-obvious over the cited references for at least the reasons set forth above. Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of Claim 9 is earnestly requested.

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**Serial No.: 10/092,039**

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**Examiner's Answer Dated: September 12, 2007**

**PATENT**

**PU010194**

**D. Conclusion**

None of the cited references, either taken singly or in combination, teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of the pending claims. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the Board reverse the rejection of Claim 1, 4-6, 10-11, and 13-16 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) and Claims 2-3, 7-9, and 12 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

In the event of any non-payment or improper payment of a required fee, the Commissioner is authorized to charge **Thomson Licensing Inc., Deposit Account No. 07-0832** as required to correct the error.

Respectfully submitted,

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